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WARE FRESSOLA VAN DER SLUYS & ADOLPHSON, LLP BRADFORD GREEN, BUILDING 5 755 MAIN STREET, P O BOX 224 MONROE, CT 06468			EXAMINER	
			NAJEE-ULLAH, TARIQ S	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Application No. Applicant(s) 10/775.833 KANGAS ET AL Office Action Summary Examiner Art Unit TARIQ S. NAJEE-ULLAH 4121 -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --Period for Reply A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS. WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on February 10 2004. 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final. 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. Disposition of Claims 4) Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement. Application Papers 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on February 10 2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152. Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

DETAILED ACTION

This is the first Office action in response to Application 10/778,533 filed on 10 February, 2004. Claims 1-26 have been examined and are pending.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted on 10
 February, 2004 and 22 August, 2005 were in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statements have been considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claim 13 recites a computer readable medium. The computer readable medium is not limited to statutory subject mater. The Applicant has not limited the computer readable medium to tangible embodiments. It appears the medium could be a carrier wave or signal. As such, the claim is not limited to statutory subject matter and is therefore non-statutory.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 5. Claims 2 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The Applicant claims wherein the mobile device is configured differently than an HTTP server without disclosing or specifying how or what is being configured "differently."
- 6. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The Applicant recites a computer readable medium without disclosing or specifying what type of computer readable medium would be used.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35
 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 8. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by the IEEE publication to T. Lemlouma et al, "Adapted Content Delivery for Different Contexts," January 2003 (Lemlouma hereinafter).

Regarding claim 25, Lemlouma discloses a system for reporting capability of a mobile device in order to improve a user experience (see section 1.Introduction), comprising: a mobile device including a device profile repository, for providing a device profile signal as a web service, the device profile signal being indicative of the capability (see section 2.The client context and the UPS schema; Lemlouma teaches the user context description of a PDA device using HTTP protocol making its device profile available in a request for a GIF image.); and a content server, responsive to the device profile signal, for providing enhanced content that is enhanced according to the capability of the mobile device (see section 4.The content negotiation strategy; Lemlouma discloses a strategy to provide content adapted specifically to device

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 10. Claims 1-24 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the IEEE publication to T. Lemlouma et al, "Adapted Content Delivery for Different Contexts," January 2003 (Lemlouma hereinafter) in view of the Liberty Alliance Project publication "Liberty Reverse HTTP Binding for SOAP Specification." V.1.0 2003 (Liberty hereinafter).

Regarding claim 1, Lemlouma discloses a method of reporting

capability of a mobile device in order to improve a user experience (see section 1.Introduction), comprising: offering a web service that makes available a device profile from a device profile repository located within the mobile device, using a reverse hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) binding for simple object access protocol (SOAP) (see section 2.The client context and the UPS schema; Lemlouma teaches the user context description of a PDA device using HTTP

protocol making its device profile available in a request for a

GIF image.), and receiving enhanced content at the mobile device, the enhanced content being based at least partly upon the capability of the mobile device disclosed by the web service (see section 4.The content negotiation strategy; Lemlouma discloses a strategy to provide content adapted specifically to device capabilities under the subsection 2-content adaptation.) Lemlouma does not expressly disclose using a reverse hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) binding for simple object access protocol (SOAP).

Liberty discloses using a reverse hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) binding for simple object access protocol (SOAP) (see
Liberty pg. 4, lines 47-61).

Lemlouma and Liberty are analogous art because they both from the same field of endeavor of providing modified content to mobile devices.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the Liberty reverse HTTP binding for SOAP in a web service providing enhanced content to a mobile device.

The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide a way for mobile devices that do not operate a HTTP server to give and receive interact with an HTTP-based server or web service (See Liberty pg. 4, lines 47-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Lemlouma and Liberty to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding claim 2, Lemlouma discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the enhanced content comprises optimized content formatting (see section 4.The content negotiation strategy; Lemlouma discloses a strategy to provide content adapted specifically to device capabilities.), and wherein the mobile device is configured differently than an HTTP server (see pg. 3, Lemlouma discloses the user context, i.e. profile information, being stored in a proxy.).

Regarding claim 3, Lemlouma discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of: changing at least one characteristic of the mobile device causing a modification of the capability of the mobile device for accepting at least one type of content format (see section 2. The client context and the UPS schema; Lemlouma teaches the user context description of a PDA device using HTTP protocol making its device profile available in a request for a GIF image.), sending an update signal to the device profile located at the device profile repository within the mobile device, the update signal being indicative of the modification (see pg. 5; Lemlouma discloses the server makes the reference to the document

instance profile. According to its content, the server can retrieve -using the exchange protocol- the client resource profile that corresponds to the resource used by the requested content), and providing at least a portion of the device profile from the device profile repository upon request, via the web service (see pg. 5; Lemlouma discloses the server applies this adaptation method on the original resource and delivers the created resource to the client).

Regarding claim 4, Lemlouma discloses the method of claim 3, wherein providing the device profile from the device profile repository upon request includes: receiving a profile inquiry signal from a server outside the mobile device, the profile inquiry signal being a simple object access protocol (SOAP) signal asking for at least part of the device profile (see pg. 2, section 3 - pg. 4, section 4; Lemlouma discloses protocol and content negotiation strategy including receiving profile inquiry from a server and requesting using the appropriate protocol.); and sending to the server a SOAP response message inside a request, the response message including the part of the device profile from the device profile repository (see pg. 2, section 3 - pg. 4, section 4; Lemlouma discloses protocol and content negotiation strategy

including receiving profile inquiry from a server and requesting using the appropriate protocol. See pg. 5; Lemlouma discloses the server makes the reference to the document instance profile. According to its content, the server can retrieve -using the exchange protocol- the client resource profile that corresponds to the resource used by the requested content), wherein the web service is provided at least for content formatting (see section 2. The client context and the UPS schema; Lemlouma teaches the user context description of a PDA device using HTTP protocol making its device profile available in a request for a GIF image.), and wherein the device profile comprises a user agent profile (see pg. 6, section 6.1; Lemlouma discloses user agent profile.), Lemlouma does not expressly disclose the profile inquiry signal being a simple object access protocol (SOAP) signal asking for at least part of the device profile; and sending to the server a SOAP response message inside a request.

Liberty discloses the profile inquiry signal being a simple object access protocol (SOAP) signal asking for at least part of the device profile; and sending to the server a SOAP response message inside a request (see Liberty Fig. 1, pg. 11-13, lines 153-267).

Lemlouma and Liberty are analogous art because they both from the same field of endeavor of providing modified content to mobile devices.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the Liberty reverse HTTP binding for SOAP in a web service providing enhanced content to a mobile device.

The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide a way for mobile devices that do not operate a HTTP server to give and receive interact with an HTTP-based server or web service (See Liberty pg. 4, lines 47-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Lemlouma and Liberty to obtain the invention as specified in claim 4.

Regarding claim 5, Lemlouma discloses the method of claim 3, wherein the characteristic of the mobile device is a hardware feature, a software feature, or an environment feature (see pg. 5; Lemlouma discloses content constraints, i.e. characteristics, that are hardware, software, and browser features.).

Regarding claim 6, Lemlouma discloses the method of claim 2, wherein the content formatting is distinct from content selection, and wherein the content formatting is for adapting selected content to the capability of the mobile device (see fig. 5 and pg. 4,

section 4.; Lemlouma discloses a content negotiation strategy wherein the content formatting is distinct from content selection. Lemlouma further discloses adapting the content to the proper user context of the mobile device.).

Regarding claim 7, Lemlouma discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the device profile repository is a memory module instead of a server (see pg. 3, Lemlouma discloses a module that handles profile information.), and wherein the mobile device hosting the device profile repository is configured differently from an HTTP server (see pg. 3, Lemlouma discloses the user context, i.e. profile information, being stored in a proxy.).

Regarding claim 8, Lemlouma discloses the method of claim 4, wherein the server is an HTTP server, and wherein the request containing the SOAP response message is an HTTP request (see pg. 2, section 3 - pg. 4, section 4; Lemlouma discloses protocol and content negotiation strategy including receiving profile inquiry from a server and requesting using the appropriate protocol.

See pg. 5; Lemlouma discloses the server makes the reference to the document instance profile. According to its content, the server can retrieve -using the exchange protocol- the client resource profile that corresponds to the resource used by the

requested content). Lemlouma does not expressly disclose the request containing the SOAP response message is an HTTP request.

Liberty discloses the request containing the SOAP response

message is an HTTP request (see Liberty pq. 14, lines 268-306).

Lemlouma and Liberty are analogous art because they both from the same field of endeavor of providing modified content to mobile devices.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the Liberty reverse HTTP binding for SOAP in a web service providing enhanced content to a mobile device.

The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide a way for mobile devices that do not operate a HTTP server to give and receive interact with an HTTP-based server or web service (See Liberty pg. 4, lines 47-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Lemlouma and Liberty to obtain the invention as specified in claim 22.

Regarding claim 9, Lemlouma discloses the method of claim 3, wherein providing at least a portion of the device profile is subsequently followed by utilizing the device profile to optimize the content format, and supplying the content in the content format to the mobile device (see pg. 5; Lemlouma discloses the server makes the reference to the document instance profile. According to its

content, the server can retrieve -using the exchange protocolthe client resource profile that corresponds to the resource used by the requested content. See fig. 5.).

Regarding claim 10, Lemlouma discloses the method of claim 9, wherein the utilizing and the supplying are performed by a content server located external to the mobile device (see pg. 5; Lemlouma discloses the server makes the reference to the document instance profile. According to its content, the server can retrieve -using the exchange protocol- the client resource profile that corresponds to the resource used by the requested content. See fig. 5.).

Regarding claim 11, Lemlouma discloses the method of claim 2, wherein the content formatting includes scaling a bitmap and adjusting a color map to fit a display (see pg. 7, section 6.2; Lemlouma discloses image generation using structural and color transformation. See fig. 11, 12, 13.).

Regarding claim 12, Lemlouma discloses the method of claim 2, wherein the content formatting includes using resampling to reduce an image size or a music file size (see pg. 7, section 6.2

Application 3; Lemlouma discloses adapting media for the content format by resizing an image. See fig. 11, 12, 13.).

in a computer readable medium, for performing the method of claim

1 (See pg. 4, section 2; Lemlouma discloses the content
adaptation can be achieved with a program or a script, i.e. type
of data structure. Pg. 5; Lemlouma further discloses adaptation

information stored in memory, i.e. computer readable medium.).

Regarding claim 13, Lemlouma discloses a data structure embodied

Regarding claim 14, Lemlouma discloses a mobile device for reporting capability in order to improve a user experience (see section 1.Introduction), comprising: a device profile repository for making available a device profile (see pg. 2, column 2; Lemlouma discloses client, resource, document instance, and network profiles, i.e. profile repsitories.); a processing unit, responsive to at least part of the device profile made available by the profile repository, for providing a device profile signal (see pg. 6, section 6; Lemlouma discloses an adaptation method relating to client processing power.), and a transceiver, responsive to the device profile signal, for transmitting said device profile signal as a web service using reverse hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) binding for simple object access protocol (SOAP) (see pg. 2, Lemlouma discloses a negotiation exchange protocol to allow transmission of content between client and server based on the client profile matched to the client's

capability.), wherein the transceiver is also for receiving enhanced content at the mobile device, the enhanced content being based at least partly upon the capability of the mobile device disclosed by the device profile signal (see pg. 2, Lemlouma discloses a negotiation exchange protocol to allow transmission of content between client and server based on the client profile matched to the client's capability.). Lemlouma does not expressly disclose using a reverse hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) binding for simple object access protocol (SOAP).

Liberty discloses using a reverse hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) binding for simple object access protocol (SOAP) (see Liberty pg. 4, lines 47-61).

Lemlouma and Liberty are analogous art because they both from the same field of endeavor of providing modified content to mobile devices.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the Liberty reverse HTTP binding for SOAP in a web service providing enhanced content to a mobile device.

The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide a way for mobile devices that do not operate a HTTP server to give and receive interact with an HTTP-based server or web service (See Liberty pg. 4, lines 47-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Lemlouma and Liberty to obtain the invention as specified in claim 14.

Regarding claim 15, Lemlouma discloses the mobile device of claim

14, wherein the enhanced content comprises optimized content
formatting (see section 4.The content negotiation strategy;
Lemlouma discloses a strategy to provide content adapted
specifically to device capabilities.), and wherein the mobile
device is configured differently than an HTTP server (see pg. 3,
Lemlouma discloses the user context, i.e. profile information,
being stored in a proxy.).

Regarding claim 16, Lemlouma discloses the mobile device of claim

14, wherein the processing unit is also responsive to a change in at
least one characteristic of the mobile device that causes a

modification of the capability to accept at least one type of content
format (see section 2.The client context and the UPS schema;
Lemlouma teaches the user context description of a PDA device
using HTTP protocol making its device profile available in a
request for a GIF image.), the processing unit being configured for
sending an update signal indicative of the modification, wherein the
device profile repository is responsive to the update signal, and is

for consequently storing an updated device profile in the device profile repository (see pg. 5; Lemlouma discloses the server makes the reference to the document instance profile. According to its content, the server can retrieve -using the exchange protocolthe client resource profile that corresponds to the resource used by the requested content), and wherein the processing unit is also responsive to a profile inquiry signal, and is for seeking the device profile from the profile repository (see pg. 5; Lemlouma discloses the server applies this adaptation method on the original resource and delivers the created resource to the client).

Regarding claim 17, Lemlouma discloses the mobile device of claim 16, wherein the transceiver is for transmitting the device profile signal as a SOAP response message inside a request, the device profile signal being a response to the profile inquiry signal that is a received SOAP signal (see pg. 2, section 3 - pg. 4, section 4; Lemlouma discloses protocol and content negotiation strategy including receiving profile inquiry from a server and requesting using the appropriate protocol. See pg. 5; Lemlouma discloses the server makes the reference to the document instance profile. According to its content, the server can retrieve -using the exchange protocol- the client resource profile that corresponds

to the resource used by the requested content). Lemlouma does not expressly disclose as a SOAP response message inside a request; that is a received SOAP signal.

Liberty discloses as a SOAP response message inside a request; that is a received SOAP signal (see Liberty Fig. 1, pg. 11-13, lines 153-267).

Lemlouma and Liberty are analogous art because they both from the same field of endeavor of providing modified content to mobile devices.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the Liberty reverse HTTP binding for SOAP in a web service providing enhanced content to a mobile device.

The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide a way for mobile devices that do not operate a HTTP server to give and receive interact with an HTTP-based server or web service (See Liberty pg. 4, lines 47-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Lemlouma and Liberty to obtain the invention as specified in claim 17.

Regarding claim 18, Lemlouma discloses the mobile device of claim

16, wherein the device profile comprises a user agent profile (see
pq. 6, section 6.1; Lemlouma discloses user agent profile.), and

wherein the web service is used at least for content formatting (see section 2. The client context and the UPS schema; Lemlouma teaches the user context description of a PDA device using HTTP protocol making its device profile available in a request for a GIF image.).

Regarding claim 19, Lemlouma discloses the mobile device of claim

16, wherein the characteristic of the mobile device is a hardware
feature, a software feature, or an environment feature (see pg. 5;
Lemlouma discloses content constraints, i.e. characteristics,
that are hardware, software, and browser features.).

Regarding claim 20, Lemlouma discloses the mobile device of claim

17, wherein the content formatting is distinct from content

selection, and wherein the content formatting is for adapting

selected content to the capability of the mobile device (see fig. 5

and pg. 4, section 4.; Lemlouma discloses a content negotiation

strategy wherein the content formatting is distinct from content

selection. Lemlouma further discloses adapting the content to

the proper user context of the mobile device.).

Regarding claim 21, Lemlouma discloses the mobile device of claim

16, wherein the device profile repository is a memory module

instead of a server (see pg. 3, Lemlouma discloses a module that

handles profile information.), and wherein the mobile device hosting the device profile repository is configured differently from an HTTP server (see pg. 3, Lemlouma discloses the user context, i.e. profile information, being stored in a proxy.).

Regarding claim 22, Lemlouma discloses the mobile device of claim 17, wherein the request containing the SOAP response message is an HTTP request (see pg. 2, section 3 - pg. 4, section 4; Lemlouma discloses protocol and content negotiation strategy including receiving profile inquiry from a server and requesting using the appropriate protocol. See pg. 5; Lemlouma discloses the server makes the reference to the document instance profile. According to its content, the server can retrieve -using the exchange protocol- the client resource profile that corresponds to the resource used by the requested content). Lemlouma does not expressly disclose the request containing the SOAP response message is an HTTP request.

Liberty discloses the request containing the SOAP response message is an HTTP request (see Liberty pg. 14, lines 268-306).

Lemlouma and Liberty are analogous art because they both from the same field of endeavor of providing modified content to mobile devices.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the Liberty reverse HTTP binding for SOAP in a web service providing enhanced content to a mobile device.

The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide a way for mobile devices that do not operate a HTTP server to give and receive interact with an HTTP-based server or web service (See Liberty pg. 4, lines 47-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Lemlouma and Liberty to obtain the invention as specified in claim 22.

Regarding claim 23, Lemlouma discloses the mobile device of claim
15, wherein the content formatting includes scaling a bitmap and
adjusting a color map to fit a display (see pg. 7, section 6.2;
Lemlouma discloses image generation using structural and color
transformation. See fig. 11, 12, 13.).

Regarding claim 24, Lemlouma discloses the mobile device of claim

15, wherein the content formatting includes using resampling to

reduce an image size or a music file size (see pg. 7, section 6.2

Application 3; Lemlouma discloses adapting media for the content

format by resizing an image. See fig. 11, 12, 13.).

Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable
 over Lemlouma as applied to claim 25 above, and further in view of Liberty.

Regarding claim 26, Lemlouma discloses the system of claim 25, wherein the web service is provided by reverse HTTP binding for SOAP, and wherein the capability is dynamic (see Lemlouma section 6.Dynamic transformation and adaptation, pg. 6). Lemlouma does not expressly disclose wherein the web service is provided by reverse HTTP binding for SOAP.

Liberty discloses wherein the web service is provided by reverse HTTP binding for SOAP (see Liberty pg. 4, lines 47-61).

Lemlouma and Liberty are analogous art because they both from the same field of endeavor of providing modified content to mobile devices.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the Liberty reverse HTTP binding for SOAP in a web service providing enhanced content to a mobile device.

The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide a way for mobile devices that do not operate a HTTP server to give and receive interact with an HTTP-based server or web service (See Liberty pg. 4, lines 47-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Liberty and Lemlouma to obtain the invention as specified in claim 26.

Conclusion

- The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
- US Patent Number 6,553,422 to Nelson titled, "Reverse HTTP Connections for Device Management Outside a Firewall".
- US Patent Number 6,546,002 to Kim titled, "System and Method for Implementing an Intelligent and Mobile Menu-Interface Agent".
- US Patent Number 6,349,336 to Sit et al titled, "Agent/Proxy Connection Control across a Firewall".
- US Patent Number 6,972,861 to van Zee et al titled, "Automated Content Handling System and Related Methods".
- US Patent Number 6,900,905 to Simpson et al titled, "Method for Accessing Imaging Information on a Demand Basis using Web Based Imaging".
- US Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0049049 to Sandahl et al titled, "System for Delivering Wireless Information Services to Messaging Devices".

- US Patent Application Publication Number 2003/0120784 to Johnson et al titled, "Method and Apparatus for Providing Remote Access of Personal Data".
- US Patent Number 6,996,500 to O'Konski et al titled, "Method for Communicating Diagnostic Data".
- US Patent Number 7,127,455 to Carson et al titled, "Taxonomy for Mobile Services".
- US Patent Number 6,477,529 to Mousseau et al titled, "Apparatus and Method for Dynamically Limiting Information Sent to a Viewing Device".
- US Patent Application Publication Number 2005/0066335 to Aarts titled,
 "System and Method for Exposing Local Clipboard Functionality Towards External Applications".
- US Patent Application Publication Number 2004/0088646 to Yeager et al titled, "Collaborative content coherence using mobile agents in peer-topeer networks".

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to TARIQ S. NAJEE-ULLAH whose telephone number is (571)270-5013. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:00 - 5:30 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor. Taghi T. Arani can be reached on (571) 272-3787.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TN

/Taghi T. Arani/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 4121 1/21/2007